IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 7, with the following rewritten paragraph:

[1] An amorphous fine silica particle made by flame hydrolysis of a silicon compound, wherein said silica particle having,

0.1-0.7 μm of the average particle diameter (median size),

5-30 m^2/g of the specific surface area by BET, and

less than ~~40~~ 40% of the dispersion coefficient (z) shown in the following formula [I],

~~Z=Y/2X ... [I]~~ $z = (Y/2X) \times 100\%$ [I]

,where X is a median size, Y is a particle diameter range, which is from 10% to 90% of an accumulative particle size.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

[6] The amorphous fine silica particle made by a flame hydrolysis of a silicon compound, wherein said silica particle having,

0.1-0.7 μm of the average particle diameter (median size),

5-30 m^2/g of the specific surface area by BET,

less than ~~40~~ 40% of the dispersion coefficient (z) shown in the following formula [I], and

more than 20 μm^2 of the absolute value of triboelectrostatic charge to the specific surface area by BET,

~~Z=Y/2X ... [I]~~ $z = (Y/2X) \times 100\%$ [I]

,where X is a median size, Y is a particle diameter range which is from 10% to 90% of an accumulative particle size.

Please replace line 19, at page 13, with the following rewritten line:

~~z=Y/2X [H]~~ Z = (Y/2X) x 100% [I]

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 16 to page 17, line 3, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Thus, regarding the fine silica particle of the present invention, the dispersion coefficient (z) is less than ~~40~~ 40%, the particle size is concentrated on near the median size, the particle size is much more uniform than the conventional particle, and the isodispersion is possible easily. Moreover, the amorphous silica particle of the present invention obtained by the flame hydrolyzing method has high purity. Therefore, this particle is suitable as the outer additional agent and inner additional agent of the toner for the electronic photograph. Furthermore, this particle is also suitable as the material of the development agent for the electronic photograph, the surface protection layer of the photo conductor, and the electric charge transportation layer.

Please replace Table 1 at page 21, , with the following rewritten paragraph:

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Conventional Particle
Production Condition							
Silicon Tetrachloride (kg/hr)	200	125	100	100	150	150	
Hydrogen (Nm^3/hr)	60	50	60	60	60	45	
Oxygen (Nm^3/hr)	60	28	33	33	33	25	
Silica Concentration (kg/Nm^3)	0.50	0.53	0.41	0.41	0.53	0.63	
Staying Time (sec)	0.012	0.030	0.042	0.078	0.071	0.083	
Production Silica Particle							
Specific Area (m^2/g)	300	19.1	17.7	15.3	13.2	10.7	5.5
Median Size (μm)	0.195	0.220	0.240	0.299	0.348	0.370	0.65
10% Accumulative Particle Size (μm)	0.116	0.126	0.130	0.182	0.227	0.244	0.988
90% Accumulative Particle Size (μm)	0.250	0.280	0.280	0.386	0.454	0.498	0.389
Y : Particle Size Range (μm)	0.134	0.154	0.154	0.204	0.227	0.254	0.599
~~z : Y/2X(%)~~ Z: (Y/2X)x100%	34.4	35.0	35.0	34.1	32.6	34.3	46.1
Triboelectrostatic charge [$\mu C/m^2$]	20.5	21.0	21.0	27.0	30.0	32.0	15.0

Both of 10% Accumulative Particle Size and 90% Accumulative Particle Size are accumulative reached particle sizes. X is median size. Y is the particle size range from 10% accumulative particle size (A) to 90% accumulative particle size (B), i.e., Y = B - A. Z is the dispersion coefficient. Silica Concentration is the concentration in the flame. Triboelectrostatic charge is the absolute value.

Please replace the Abstract at page 31, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The amorphous-silica particle having 0.1-0.7 μm of the average particle diameter, 5-30 m^2/g of the specific surface area, less than ~~40~~ 40% of the dispersion coefficient, and 20 $\mu C/m^2$ of the absolute value of the triboelectrostatic charge, can be obtained, by setting flame temperature to more than melting point of silica, raising the silica concentration in a flame, and staying the generated silica particle in the flame for a short time to be grew up. Since this

silica particle has a particle shape being near a true sphere, and a particle size of said particle is remarkably uniform, so it is suitable for a filler of a semiconductor sealing agent or various materials, etc. In addition, since said particle has strong electrification, it is also suitable for an outer or an inner additional agent of a toner for an electronic photograph, a photo conductor material for a electronic photograph, and a material of an electric charge transportation layer, etc.